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modern and the ancient organizations and institutions of government, as Mr. Larned viewed these differences, carried the stamp of English origin or English shaping into practical form. Popular government by representation, deputed democracy, constitutionalized authority—these are almost universal in the social order today, because, as Mr. Larned recalled and emphasized, Englishmen found the way to success, and showed the way to the rest of mankind. In an essay that extends to nearly a hundred and twenty pages, Mr. Larned discussed the question why the English people have been the people to achieve so much for themselves in political civilization, and incidentally to help other peoples to achieve so much in the same universally important realm. He discussed why the English people, so far as their own political civilization is concerned, have achieved success, and how they came to lead all other present day peoples in the creation of beneficent political civilizations.

Outside Germany, there can, in modern times, nowhere have been any disposition to question the lead of the English in the realm of political civilization. None the less Mr. Larned's essay—seemingly the last sustained piece of literary work that he did—is interesting, informing, and suggestive. It was well worth presentation in the permanent form in which it has been embodied; and equally worth the valuable introduction of thirty-two pages written by Mr. Taft. The introduction by ex-President Taft is a well-considered and admirably expressed eulogy of the contributions of the English-speaking peoples to the political civilizations of the world. It is in much the same spirit as his article on Great Britain and the self-governing British dominions—the article entitled “Great Britain's Bread upon the Waters”—which was published in the *National Geographical Magazine*, in March, 1916; although in his introduction to Mr. Larned's essay, Mr. Taft covers much more ground.

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*America and Britain.* By ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN, A.M., LL.D., F.R.Hist.S. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1918. Pp. 221.)

This small volume of lectures is one of the by-products of the war. It is a book with a purpose; its character has been determined by its appeal. The lectures were intended for the general English public

rather than for the scientific world, and it is by this standard that they must be judged. The author frankly admits his admiration for British institutions, but he does not allow his sympathies to affect his independent judgment. The entire treatment of the subject matter is characterized by candor, insight, and fair-mindedness. The book is indeed a rare combination of fragments of history, moral philosophy, belligerent zeal, and political idealism. In short, it voices the hopes and convictions of the American public in their appeal to the enlightened conscience of the British nation.

The first lecture gives a clear and satisfactory analysis of America's early reaction to the war and the considerations which finally induced her to discard the historic policy of isolation and throw herself wholeheartedly and unselfishly into the struggle.

The two following chapters on British-American relations constitute the main thesis of the book. Professor McLaughlin has been singularly tactful in handling this difficult topic. The English are by no means ignorant of their manifold national failings. Their sins are ever before them. It is seldom, however, that foreign criticism is brought home to them so forcibly and yet in such good taste as to afford no occasion for heart-burning on the part of any liberal-minded Englishman. But while the tone of the criticism is excellent, the treatment of the subject matter is much less satisfactory. It is passing strange that the author should have limited his discussion to the direct and immediate relations of England and America. He has apparently overlooked the fact that there is a British Empire and that Canada is a most important factor in the determination of almost all Anglo-American questions. There are, in fact, three parties to the international relation, not simply two. The failure to realize this fact has seriously detracted from the value of the whole discussion.

The lecture on the Monroe Doctrine follows the general line of Professor Hart's treatment of this question. Historically it presents little that is new or distinctive. Its chief significance lies in the attempt to extend the Mobile interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to the entire world. The argument is interesting, though somewhat obscure and inconclusive. The author finds considerable difficulty in reconciling the principle of internationalism with the right of self-determination, but he believes that a reconciliation may and will be found in the democratization of world relations. This democratic faith will soon be put to the test by the Peace Conference. It is interesting to observe in this connection that one at least of the South American

delegates at Paris has openly declared that he does not regard the Monroe Doctrine as compatible with the right of national independence or with a League of Free Nations. This aspect of the subject is certainly deserving of more consideration than the author has seen fit to devote to it.

The last lecture in the series, "The Background of American Federalism," is essentially different in character and subject matter from the earlier addresses. It is a strictly scientific presentation of an important colonial question. This address, which has already appeared in the AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, is not so much out of place in this series as might at first appear, inasmuch as the discussion of federal principles in the early American colonies serves to throw light upon some of the constitutional problems of the British Empire today.

These brief studies, we may then conclude, are admirably adapted to serve the educational purpose the author had in mind. They can scarce fail to promote a better understanding on both sides of the Atlantic and awaken a keener appreciation of the essential unity of Anglo-American ideals. The lectures, it must be admitted, are of greater present political interest than of future scholastic value, but this fact does not in any way detract from their general usefulness. For a more critical and exhaustive presentation of the questions at issue, the student of diplomacy may turn to Mr. Beer's recent work on *The English Speaking Peoples*.

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*The Responsible State: A Re-examination of Fundamental Political Doctrines in the Light of the World War and the Menace of Anarchism.* By FRANKLIN HENRY GIDDINGS. (Colver Lectures, Brown University, 1918. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1918. Pp. xi, 108.)

These lectures comprise an unusually clear and interesting discussion of some of the broader, more habitual problems relating to the basis and scope of state authority and duty. The author's treatment of these questions seems, however, to be marred in some parts by defects in temper and method which cannot escape mention. Despite the broad title of the work and the comprehensive chapter headings, it would not perhaps be fair to complain that, in a brief series of lectures,